

ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ И МИГРАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ

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GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION PROCESSES

Аннотация: Глобализация миграционных процессов является одной из характеристик современной мировой экономики, которая, в свою очередь, влияет на социокультурный и политический климат отдельных стран и целых регионов мира. В то же время считается, что глобализация миграционных потоков обусловлена либерализацией потоков товаров и капитала и плотностью населения. Сохранение миграционных процессов – это не просто количественное увеличение числа постоянных мигрантов, а также отправляющих и принимающих стран. Это явление оказало серьезное влияние на разработку современной миграционной политики на глобальном, международном уровне. Существует договоренность о требованиях к трудовым мигрантам, какими бы быстро отдельные из них не были бы способны к адаптации. С другой стороны, условия труда и процедуры управления персоналом являются нетрадиционными и в то же время унифицированными. Глобальные процессы в этой области фактически приводят к тому, что актуальные границы государств перестают иметь свое первостепенное значение. Это очевидно, как для принимающей страны – страны происхождения, гражданства и природной национальности трудового мигранта, в соответствии с требованиями к навыкам и общей квалификации в определенной области, так и для самого иммигранта – при условии трудоустройства и проживания в стране в соответствии с тем, что он запланировал достичь.

Abstract: The globalization of migration processes is one of the characteristics of the modern world economy, which, in turn, affects the socio-cultural and political climate of individual countries and entire regions of the world. At the same time, it is believed that the globalization of migration flows is due to the liberalization of flows of goods and capital and population density. The preservation of migration processes is not just a quantitative increase in the number of permanent migrants, as well as sending and receiving countries. This phenomenon has had a serious impact on the development of modern migration policy at the global, international level. There is an agreement on the requirements for migrant workers, no matter how quickly some of them would be able to adapt. On the other hand, working conditions and personnel management procedures are unconventional and at the same time unified. Global processes in this area actually lead to the fact that the actual borders of states cease to have their primary importance. This is obvious both for the host country – the country of origin, citizenship and natural nationality of the migrant worker, in accordance with the requirements for skills and general qualifications in a certain field, and for the immigrant himself – provided employment and residence in the country in accordance with what he planned to achieve.

Ключевые слова: миграционные потоки, занятость, глобализация, миграция, население.

Key words: migration flows, employment, globalization, migration, population.

Globalization is characterized by the establishment of strong economic, informational, political, cultural and other ties between States, and these ties will become an important part of the future. An important form of these links are migration flows, i.e. interstate movement of people, characterized by uneven development of the world economy, economic inequality of conditions and opportunities in different countries, different levels of participation in the

processes of innovation and globalization, demand in the world labor market. The revolutionary development of transport and communication systems in the 1960s in the world became a condition for the "migration explosion". This was also due to the growing demand for foreign labor in some regions of the world. For example, the history of post-war Europe is closely connected with the creation of large migration flows directed to Western European countries from many parts of the world. Today in the world there is a close relationship between the flows of goods and cities and the movement of human migration. Therefore, sometimes they have different geographical directions, make up, grow and breed each other. Without population density, when more and more new groups of the population participate in market operations, in consumer goods markets, when migration flows have become possible for the development of new natural lands and resources, when a significant part of the world's population has acquired the necessary cross-cutting work skills and participates in the social division of labor without which new production systems would be practically impossible. On the other hand, the globalization of the economic system has led to drastic changes in the nature and structure of migration flows [7, p. 18]. Global processes have led to the creation of a new employment sector in which migrants will play a key role, filling the economic spheres of developed countries. In the lower part of the global labor market, the skills of migrants, including illegal ones, will become an important element of competition and conflicts between both powerful multinational corporations and "foreigners".

At the same time, leaders and experts are migrating from the highest echelons of power. The conditions of the scale of transnational activity of the world's largest companies practically on national borders provide these companies with a flexible and effective tool for hiring and managing production. Globalization of information production and dissemination processes and advanced computer technologies for integrating the demand for skilled workers, increasing the range of modern labor force, for which national identity is losing its former value, and geographical borders have become a real obstacle. The impact of the global economy on migration processes is reflected in the creation of a largely new global migration situation with unique features:

- Unprecedented expansion of international migration;
- Qualitative changes in migration flows;
- Feminization of labor migration;
- Growth of illegal migration;
- Transformation of migration into a globally organized international business [6, p. 442].

International migration provides an opportunity to reflect on this miracle of global significance. According to the United Nations, at the beginning of the 21st century, there were more than 220 million people living in countries where they were not born and did not have citizenship (here this number is three times more than in 1950). It makes up about 3% of the world's population. If we consider the estimates of these migration experts, which correspond to the broad definition of international migration flows and include economic tourists, seasonal workers, pendulum migrants, illegal immigrants, etc., then they are very well followed by the number of international immigrants in the world. International migration covers almost all countries of the world that are partially or in one form or another involved in global migration flows. If in 1965 there were 41 countries in the world with the number of migrants more than 300 thousand people in each, then in 2000 there were already 66 of these countries, and in 43 countries from each other the number of international migrants exceeded 600 thousand people. Migration of labor resources from all forms of international migration is maximally interconnected by the processes of aggregation of the world economy. A study conducted by the International Labour Organization in 152 countries on the current situation in the international labor migration arena showed that in the 1970s and 1990s the number of countries importing labor resources increased from 29 to 55, and the number of countries with "mixed immigration status" increased from 4 to 15 [3, p. 1]. Globalization plays a role in the civilization transformation of traditional internal tasks of international migration. This is shown:

1. As multinational corporations and large companies move their production closer to sources of cheap labor and areas of product consumption; this is the reason for them to reduce production costs and, consequently, increase profits. E. Petra [4, p. 3]. called it "the movement of capital". But if we look at this process from the point of view of influence, then the dynamics of labor migration should be considered within the framework of the opposite process – the transfer of labor to the evening mode outside of wages. For example, working in countries with useless labor resources to reduce migration from there, sometimes developed countries get the opposite results, get acquainted with the population of poor countries in accordance with international standards of production and consumption, strengthen the desire to move to richer countries. Thus, Petra [4, p. 2]. expects that Mexico, having acquired specialized business skills at American enterprises located in their country, will think that they can also be in demand within the framework of employment campaigns conducted in the United States, the payback of which is slightly higher.

(b) If a country has traditionally been a labor force and suffers from the processes of globalization (for example, due to active investments of international capital, the creation of cross-border zones, the production of multinational companies, etc. on its land), then new jobs are created, and the country begins to attract labor resources from neighboring countries; thus, it turns into a recipient country. This has happened in many countries where the economy has boomed in recent decades as a result of international investments in industry and agriculture (Southern European countries, Ireland), oil production (Southeastern European countries) or in high-tech industries (Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Ireland) [2].

A few decades ago, especially in traditional societies, it was possible to live one life in one city or cities. Do not go anywhere from there and do not meet with a migrant among friends, neighbors and experts. In today's global society, such a situation is impossible [2]. The inevitable behavior of people develops as a result of globalization, which affects not only the development and spread of modern forms of production in the world, but also the improvement of the transport situation for migration between countries and access to information.

It should be noted that in recent decades, global migration has occurred in situations where recipient countries have restricted immigration and closed borders to foreigners, while the public perception of immigrants has become negative. But politics is limited, less selective, and limited countries cannot stop the flow of international migrants. And the host countries are economically and demographically dependent immigrants. The economic benefits of having countries (and permanent residence) with a high intensity of migration flows in donor countries) make it possible to manage migration flows and ensure their qualitative structure acceptable to recipient countries.

Qualitative changes in migration flows:

Globalization "changes" the movement of migration flows in accordance with the changing requirements of the world labor market, changing the qualitative structure of international migration flows. Classification of user settings can be performed using some functions; these functions:

– Time characteristics of migratory streams

Of all the types and types of international migration, temporary labor migration has developed significantly in recent decades. This is due, on the one hand, to the development of transport, the simple movement of people and the "smaller" distances between countries and continents. In such circumstances, temporary work abroad may seem more reasonable than permanent emigration, since it means less material and emotional costs [1]. On the other hand, the globalization of the world labor market requires greater flexibility of migration behavior, which can be provided by temporary labor migration. Temporary migrants from foreign countries also react to the immigration policy of developed countries, which, of course, makes an "elite gathering" and largely determines the conditions under which other countries can participate in the processes of globalization.

– Qualification

Characteristics of migrants. In the labor markets of developed countries, which are mainly intensive and intensive flows of migrant labor, there is a steady demand for foreign labor at two "poles": a certificate for low- and higher-skilled personnel. In low-prestige jobs that do not require high qualifications and difficult working conditions, and wages are low, they are available as part-time jobs in construction, agriculture and manufacturing, as well as in the field of public service and housing and communal services. These jobs already exist for migrants (for example, in Germany in the 1990s, the phrases "au pair", "Cleaner" (die Putzfrau) and "Polish cleaner" (polnische Putzfrau) are practically used as synonyms, so it can be argued that migrant workers not only created certain corners of the labor markets of the host countries, but also turned into a structural element of the global economic regime, with which the economy of developed countries is built and developed. At the same time, the economic and social well-being of these countries increasingly depends on the immigration of workers. At the same time, thanks to migrants, developed countries are successfully overcoming the continuing shortage of highly qualified specialists in modern professions: scientists, managers, information technology developers, etc. Thus, in the global labor market, the polarization of temporary labor migrants corresponds to their qualification characteristics, known as "professional migrants" [1] (scientists, key administrators, engineers, technologists, entrepreneurs), who have favorable conditions for employment in host countries, low-skilled workers, the demand for them is relatively high, and there is a selection process, sorry, when there is a huge supply of them.

Gender characteristics. Traditionally, it was believed that the majority of migrant workers are men. Women The majority of participants in labor migration flows were members of male migrant families. But already in the 1990s, researchers noticed that women make up at least 50% of "independent" labor migrants. In many respects, we are talking mainly about structural changes in the world economy in accordance with global processes. This development of the "service economy" has led to an increase in the range of services in the employment structure of developed countries and has created a growing demand for migrant women in the field of low-skilled labor. Migrant women are usually employed in areas where the host country's labor market has been developing rapidly in recent years. This area includes the leisure and entertainment industry (dancers in restaurants, partners in the performance program), a range of public services (staff) of hotels, bars, casinos, etc.), home service (nurses, managers, servants), sex services. Many of these types of employment can be classified as "risk zones". The dangerous employment of migrant women is hardly related to sexual employment and is often referred to as sex-related employment related to sex services (striptease shows, clothing, massage, etc.). These areas of employment, of course, also represent the main migration opportunities for women. Thus, the feminization of migration flows has become a standard feature at the current level of development of international labor migration, simultaneously leading to the marginalization of large groups of migrants in the world labor market and putting the issue of protecting the rights of migrant workers in the main activity of national and international institutions engaged in the study of migration.

Contradictions in the era of globalization. The worst level of complexity of global processes today can be seen here, in international migration, as in a mirror. This is the expansion of economic and demographic differences, the

potential of developed and developing countries, expressed in income and opportunity inequality, and this stimulates international migration. This is an incentive for competition in national labor markets, strengthening the status of ethnic recognition in the regions, the density of immigration, expressed in the general growth of social tension in countries with immigrants. This reinforces the idea of labor migration, taking into account the reduction of wages actually earned by employers, restrictions on the payment of various benefits, etc., under which the social rights of migrants come into force. Migration and globalization are becoming so interconnected with this complex system of relations that they are interconnected.

In general, the contradiction between migration and globalization is reflected in the difficulties of their habits. The right to free movement is not only one of the fundamental human laws, but also a condition for the development of global processes that prevail over State control over the movement of people to maintain the size and structure of the country's population. The face of the free version of capital letters, products, technologies and information "people are less mobile; they always belong to any state, depending on your passport, visa, residence permit and labor market conditions" [5, p. 13]. The contradictions that existed during the times of globalization manifest themselves in the field of migration in the form of migration becoming an organized branch of the international industry, including the diversification of migration services, starting with visa support and on-the-job training and ending with illegal smuggling and human trafficking. Such enterprises manage hundreds of thousands of jobs around the world and are managed by a network of organizations and institutions. In such a situation, migration flows in fertile countries can be regulated only if they are regulated not only for migrants, but also for those formal and informal institutions that trade in migration and profit from it.

Migration management in the context of globalization can be carried out only by joint efforts of most countries of the world (primarily the largest and most developed countries), i.e. by the path of multilateral international cooperation. It is obvious that it is in solving these problems that the growth in the number of refugees and the increase in the number of illegal immigrants of a truly global nature are primarily manifested. However, this is not least related to international labor migration, since citizens of the country working in other countries are legally guaranteed a legal guarantee, which is an important part of the global process of fighting for human rights.

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